INTELLIGENCE. RELIGIOUS

Denominational Notes-Chat by the Way.

Synagogue Worship-Jewish Missions in New York.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES.

At the Berean Baptist Church this morning the Rev. J. Q. Adams will preach, and in the evening

Bishop McNamara. The American Temperance Union in Haverly's Theatre this afternoon will be addressed by the Rev. W. C. Steele, of Brooklyn, and Colonel Babcock, of

At the Rink, Brooklyn, this morning the Rev. Dr. Fulton will speak about "Deliverance—How Ob-tained," and in the evening about "Beer Drinking

At Association Hall the Rev. S. J. Knapp will answer the question this morning, "Will Few or Many be Saved?" and in the evening "The River of Death" will be explored. In the afternoon Mr. Knapp will address the railroad men at the Grand Central Depot,

antrance on Forty-fourth atreet.

The Protestant Episcopal City Mission will commemorate its anniversary this evening in St. Thomas' Church, where the Rev. Phillips Brooks,

of Boston, will preach. E. V. Wilson will spiritize himself and others

day at Republican Hall at the usual hours.

The Central Temperance Union meeting in Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon will idressed by the Rev. Drs. H. A. Hunt and W. H. Du Puv.

Dr. Armitage will preach to the Fifth Avenue Ban tist Church to-day at the usual hours.

The Rev. Joseph B. Dumble will preach in Attorney

Street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, and the Rev. A. C. Morehouse in the evening on "Jesus "An Old Proverb" will be repeated in Chickering

Hall this afternoon by the Rev. S. Colcord. At Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church this more ing the Rev. E. W. Burr. of Jersey City, will preach,

and in the evening the Rev. J. F. Richmond, "The Battlefields of Progress" will be reviewed this evening by Mrs. Bingham, before the Spiritual-"The Value of Religion" and "The Patience of

God" will be discussed to-day by the Rev. Carlos Martyn in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed At Spring Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. A.

H. Moment will preach this morning, and the forty-first anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Associ-ation will be held in the evening, when the Rev. Dr. Bevan will deliver an address

The Rev. A. Battles, of Bangor, Me., will preach
this morning and evening in Bleecker Street Univer-

salist Church At Cooper Union Mr. Sawyer will conduct a Gos-

pel temperance meeting this evening.

At the Central Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Harr will preach morning and evening.
"Christ Alone the Saviour of the Universalist

Church" will be maintained this evening by the Rev. C. P. McCarthy in Noble Street Universalist

Church, Greenpoint.
"The White Robed Ones" and "Moses" will constitute the themes for discussion by the Rev. Alexander McKelvey in Canal Street Presbyterian Church

to-day. Dr. J. M. Pullman this morning will tell the Church of Our Saviour "Why Life Is Worth Living." In the evening the Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brook-

lyn, will preach. to-day is Christ Church.
Bishop Cark, of Rhode Island, will preach at both

services to-day in the Church of the Hely Trinity, Bev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., rector. Dr. J. D. Wilson will preach at the usual hours to-

day in the Central Presbyterian Church. Captain Sturdivant will conduct a Gospel temperance meeting in Franklin Hall, Eighteenth street,

South Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The Rev. W. L. Ledwith, of Pennsylvania, will preach this morning and evening in the Church of

At Calvary Baptist Church the Rev. B. S. McArthur will preach morning and evening. The Rev. A. Ackerly will preach this morning

Rev. J. W. Ackerly this evening in Duane Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Church of the Disciples of Christ this morn-

ing the Rev. J. B. Cleaver will inquire into the causes of "Sterility" in the Church, and in the evening will offer "A Defence of God from the As-Dr. J. P. Newman will preach in the Central Meth-

edist Episcopal Church this morning on "The Su-premacy of Law" based on the second commandment. The Doctor will preach in the evening also, Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School will be held to-day. The Rov. George E. Strobridge will preach morning and the Rev. Dr. Fowler in the even-

ing. Reunion in the afternoon.

The 112th anniversary of John Street Methodisi Episcopai Church will be observed to-day by sermons this morning and evening by Drs. C. D. Foss and J. Peck, and a reunion service in the atternoon. The First Reformed Episcopal Church will be ministered unto to-day by the Rev. Dr. W. T.

The Rev. Joseph R. Kerr will speak to the Fourth Presbyterian Church this morning about "A Pleading God," and this afternoon about the "Installation

At Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. J. W. B. Wood will preach this morning and the Rev. S. H. Smith this evening. Laymen's meet-

At Grand Union Hall to-day a Bible reading will be given by Mr. McKenzie, preaching by Revs. S. T. Williams and George J. Mingins, and a Gospel meeting for temperance, led by Mr. C. A. Bunting.

Dr. Bridgman will preach this morning and ing in Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. William Lloyd will preach in Madison

Avenue Presbyterian Church to-day on "Soul Life" At Madison Avenue Reformed Church the Rev. E.

A. Reed will preach morning and evening.
"Recognition Here and Beyond" is the theme that Rev. W. R. Davis will discuss this morning in the Church of the Disciples. "The Record of a Useies Life-Nothing but Leaves" will be reviewed by Mr.

Davis in the evening before young people.

The Rev. J. L. Danner, will preach in the New York Presbyterian Church this morning and evening. The Rev. Henry Cross will preach in the Pilgrim Baptist Church this morning and in the evening he will review "The First Visit of Joseph's Brethren to Egypt."

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church to-day at the usual

Dr. H. W. Knapp will preach in the Laight Street Baptist Church to-day as usual. The Rev. James Matthews will preach to-day in the

Free Will Baptist Church.
"The Victory of Faith" and "The Almost Fatal Agotism of Naaman the Leper" will be presented to-day by the Rev. C. S. Williams to Seventh Street

Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. H. T. Hunter will minister to the Seventh Presbyterian Church to-day at the usual hours. "The Sufficient One" will be presented by the Rev. Dr. Ort this morning to St. James' English Lu-

theran Church. Evening service-also.

Bev. W. H. Miller will occupy the pulpit of Sixth Avenue Reformed Church at the usual hours to-day. Dr. Crawford will preach in St. Luke's Methodist

Episcopal Church this morning and evening.
Dr. J. M. King will preach in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church this morning and in the evening Iscuss "Christian Morals and the Public

W. H. Mickle will deliver an address.

"The Wealth of Faith" will be described this norning by the Rev. R. B. Hull to the Tabernacle Baptist Church. In the evening a missionary meeting will be held, when Sam Ah Brah and Will F. Thomas, native Karens from India, will deliver ad-

The Rev. C. C. Wallace will preach to-day, at the usual hours, in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian

At Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Ep Church the Rev. B. H. Burch will describe the sage "Through Fire," and in the evening will speak about "Church Membership" and receive new mem-

At Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. E. Caswell, of Wyoming, will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. F. Hatfield in the evening will offer "Hone for the Blind."

In West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. E. N. White, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

At Grace Chapel to-day the Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter Dr. E. A. Washburn will minister to-day, as usual will officiate and preach.

Dr. E. A. Washburn will minister to-day, as usual, in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.
Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning and deliver an extemporaneous address this evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Dr. B. S. Howland will officiate this morning and afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. At St. Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal Church th Rev. Dr. Ewer will officiate and preach to-day, as

ustral. "A Tale of Two Cities" will be told this morn by the Rev. E. Guilbert, and "A Walk in Solomon' Porch" will be metaphorically taken in the evening

in the Church of the Holy Spirit. There will be divine service in the Slavonic language this morning in the Russian Chapel.

The Rev. Father Dowling, of New Brunswick British Provinces, will say mass to-day in the French Church. He is here by authority of his bishop and consent of the Cardinal to collect funds for the re building of the Cathedral at Chatham, N. B., which was destroyed last year.

Bishop McNamara will preach for the Independen Catholic Church in Clarendon Hall, this morning and in the University Chapel this afternoon. Father Mullin and O'Connor hold afternoon and evening services in those places also.

CHAT BY THE WAY. Samuel Johnson said that he who makes a b of himself gets rid of the pain of being a man. One of the poets in the reign of Elizabeth, Decker by name, wrote of the Lord "with a boldness equa

to its piety," as Hazlitt says:-The best of men
That ev'r wore earth about him was a sufferer;
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquii sprift;
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.
Many a young lady is afflicted with heart disc

t is not caused by aneurism, however, but only by young man whose hair is parted in the middle. Many a man's conscience is just as good as nev at forty for the simple reason that it has never been

others unless he has some virtue in himself. The bad man always suspects others of falsehood, and so overresches himself; while the good man is api to trust everybody, and so gets cheated. It is a funny world to live in, and yet we are all anxious to

Most of us live so far away from heaven that w are inclined to regard the stories about it as fables others live so near to it that they know them to be all true.

Even Death can be robbed of half his terrors by large inheritance. Two people were riding together in a stage coach, one of them in deep mourning Somebody dead, ma'am?" was the question. As affirmative nod. "'Usband, ma'am?" Another nod "Did he leave you his property, ma'am?" Still another od. "And are you 'appy about his soul, ma'am?" One more nod. The sympathetic stranger stroked One more non. The sympathetic stranger stronged his beard for a few silent minutes and then added, in very tender tones, "Well, ma'am, if you have inherited all his property and feel appy about his soul, it's not so much of a trial, ma'am, after all."

There is a certain charm about French wit. It metimes very dangerous to trifle with. The man ringe relation, a harness which all Frenchmen wear very lightly, and which Americans are rapidly learning to wear in the same way, is a favorite theme for sarcasm. A gentleman in Paris lately lost his wife, and as is the custom in most foreign countries, walked at the head of the sad procession to the grave. On his return home a friend condoled with him and tried to cheer his heart. "Now, you must not give way to your grief," he said; "you must walk in the open air, because exercise helps one to recover from renved man. "The advice is good; I have already

better for it." It seems to be utterly impossible for an ordinar man to get the better of the legal mind. A lawyer is one who has trained himself to find a hole to creep out of, and to make one if none can be found. centleman who was learned in all the obliquities of strategy recently entered the private office of versation:- 'Is it true, my dear sir, that a man is responsible in the eyes of the law for the depreds responsible in the eyes of the law for the depreca-tions committed by his dog?" The man of legal lore adjusted his spectacles, thought of the matter for a couple of minutes, and then gravely replied, "Sans doste, monsieur, one can be held for damages if his dog has done wrong." "Very good," the client went on to say, his eyes brightening at the prospect of getting the better of a renowned attorney; "now, then, my dear sir, your dog has just run off with a joint of most which I purchased for dinner, and for which I paid ten france." It looked vastly like he is out of the woods. The attorney adjusted his spectacles once more and then said :- "Your claim. my friend, is a perfectly just one, and ought undoubtedly to be paid and shall be. It is a curious coincidence, however, that I shall have to charge you precisely that sum for the opinion which I have delivered, and that will make us exactly even. Good

What better advice can we have for the general government of life than these lines, written by a member of the "Lime Kiln Club" for the Detroit Free Frees? They are supposed to have originated in a tinted brother's mind, but those of a lighter color may use them without injury. "Let this club," says the author,

Reform de beery, Incourage de weary, Brighten de dreary, tan' by all dat inflocences de human heart to do

The author excuses himself for the want of that genius which is requisite in the production of an epic poem, but proudly says of his wife that she has the genuine afflatus, "an' sometimes takes a piece of chalk an' dashes off a verse or two on de woodhouse doan," while he, more human, "runs more to biled dinners dan to poetry." Still the sentiment of the poem is good and might be universally applied

with perfect safety.

It is a curious fact that the forces of nature are neither moral nor discriminating. The other day soveral tramps, so says a Western paper, sought shelter under a tall tree during a thunder shower, and yet the lightning paid no attention to the fact, but killed four innocent sheep in an open pasture instead. No wonder they are called the "blind" forces of nature Any farmer who has had his ba

forces of nature. Any farmer who has had his barn set on fire by some cheerful vagabond who wanted to light his pipe, would have made a better use of the electric fluid than that.

A calm and philosophical way of bearing the various ills of life is certainly very desirable. A gentleman who took a rather broad view of things in general, recently lost his wife. Seeing him a few general, recently lost his wire. Seeing him a few days afterward, and without any badge of mourning, a friend remonstrated, and hinted that when so close a relation was broken, the courtesies of life de-manded some recognition of it in the style of dress. "Quite true," he replied, "but don't you see, Maria was no relation of mine; I only married her, and

why should I put on black?" Mere ignorance is sometimes exceedingly funny.

The humorous things which are unwittingly said and done are, perhaps, equal in number with those At the service of song before the Yorkville Young a man who tries to be funny and really succeeds is

Men's Christian Association this afternoon the Rev. | never half so funny as the man who says a funny thing and does not know it. In a country church the congregation complained of the cold. The pul-pit did not succeed in making it warm for them and so the trustees told the sexton-a recent importation from foreign parts—that he must keep the mercury at 63 or lose his place. A few Sundays after one of the descons entered the building and found it cold as ever. He buttoned ats overcoat and used as forcible language as is becoming in one who holds a deacon's position. Going up to the thermometer he found, to his surprise, that it indicated the pre-scribed figures, 63. Feeling a little warmer, as one always does when the mercury is up, he said to the sexton:—"John, I am glad to see that you have obeyed your instructions. The church is a great deal warmer to-day." Poor John brightened up, and, with chattering teeth, replied: - 'Yos, sir; I've got the mercury up to 63, as I was ordered, but it was dreadfully hard work, for I've been standing

Faint and unwilling praise is oftentimes equiva ent to bitter censure. A man can say that it is so in such tones that you know at once that he believes the centrary, but does not propose to commit himself. When you ask concerning a certain person, "Is he reliable?" the answer may be, "W-e-l-l, y-o-s," but the inflection of this affirmative answer is such that you are led to suspect the person spoken of as guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. You sak again, "Is he truthful?" and the answer, "W-e-l-l, y-e-s." makes you sure that his chief occupation conaists in telling falsehoods. It is easier, and far more diabolical, to malign a man's character with a knowing wink or a wise nod than by proclaiming your accusations in such loud tones that the whole earth

There are a great many people in the world whose attentions are good for nothing because there is no intention in them.

A wit has aptly described the difference between the Germans and the French. When the Lord created the two nations He was perfectly impartial and gave to each man the same weight: but he gave the Frenchman his weight in feathers and the German his weight in lead. Alphonse Karr, who carried about a lemon in his

skull, said that whenever two women have a close friendship it simply means that they are plotting

The history of rings is interesting and instructive. An old German writer says that the very first ring in Paradise. When Adam gave it to her, and whether he ever regretted the rash act, are matter: about which there is still some doubt. Nose rings and chin rings have both been marks of distinction The Roman ladies were especially fond of decorating their ears and were in the habit of spending enormous sums on them. In the earliest Roman days only men were permitted to wear finger rings of gold and they were regarded as a badge of honor, the re ward of some great public service, such as a knight, or Tribune, or Senator could perform. In the time of Juvenal there were winter rings and nummer rings; those for cold weather being very heavy and massive, and those for the heated season being light. It was the custom, also, for persons who were subject to the changes of the moods the populace to wear rings with a drop of quick poison in them, so that in case of necessity they night make a rapid exit from an unworthy world In these days we have the bethrothal ring and the wedding ring—the only two which have any significance, and the numberless other rings which serve no higher purpose than to show the wealth of the wearer or possibly to excite the envy of one's

A Frenchman said to his hopeful son:- "My boy, marriage is an honorable institution; therefore I would like to have you marry." "Very well," re-plied the dutiful boy. "I will forthwith wed my sister." "Your sister!" exclaimed the astonished parent. "But it is not lawful to wed your sister." 'And why not, sir? Did you not marry my mother

pray? LONG ISLAND BAPTISTS-OPEN COM-MUNION.

ADMISSION OF THE MARCY AVENUE CHURCH BROOKLYN, INTO THE LONG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION-MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

At the annual meeting of the Long Island Bantist Association, in Brooklyn, last week, Marcy Avenue Baptist Church was unanimously admitted to fellow-ship. This was a remarkable action, and is so considered by many Baptists, inasmuch as when the church applied for admission five years ago its request was refused on the ground that its communion was not close mough to suit Drs. Fulton, Sarles and a few other nombers. Since that time Dr. Fulton's sun has set in the association's councils and Dr. Sarles has left its jurisdiction altogether. Marcy Avenue Church But Marcy Avenue to-day is three times as strong as it was in 1874. During the last five years, while the church has been outside of association influences, it has increased from 204 to 763—a marvellous growth when it is considered that fourteen of the largest churches in Brooklyn and Greenpoin show an aggregate increase during the same period of 104 less. In other words, fourteen churches show an increase of 455 members in five years. Marcy Avenue Church shows an increase of 559. Now, the admission of this strong church illustrates two things—namely, that a church can grow as well at least outside of the association's fellowship weil at least outside of the association's fellowship as within it, and that the association has taken lessons in liberality since 1874. Is the association any more open communion now than it was then? Some persons think that leaven is spreading and has liberalized many of the ministers and churches. But the probable truth is that they have learned the lesson that their guardianship is not necessary to the growth and spiritual progress of a church, and have therefore concluded to accept the co-operation of this church in their missionary and benevolent operations, without inquiring into the details of operations and methods, which belong not to the associated churches, but to the local church.

details of operations and methods, which belong not to the associated churches, but to the local church.

PAST INSULTS ATONED FOR.

The unanimous reception of the church by the association last week was a partial atonement for the insults its delegates received five years ago. The sister churches of the association too, in their individual character, have granted membership letters to at least one hundred and fifty persons who wished to join Marcy Avenue Church during those years, indicating that individually those churches did not sympathize with the attitude of the association toward this single church. When the Missionary Union, the great agency which conducts the foreign missions of the denomination applied for a Fourth of July collection to aid in extinguishing its debt, Marcy Avenue Church was the only one in the Long Island Association that responded. It was natural, therefore, that the association should welcome such an ally now to its fellowship. Dr. Fulton, as usual, led a foriorn hope on a technicality, but even he either voted for asmission or failed to vote at all, as the reception of the church was unanimous. In its application for admission marcy Avenue Church recognises that immersion is an "orderly precedent" to communion. Dr. Fulton would have it an "orderly prerequisite," but his voice was feeble and his influence of no weight. The church gives letters of dismission to members wishing to unite with Pedobaptist societies and recently gave one to a member who desired to join the Episcopal Church. It also receives members from Pedobaptist churches on their letters, but expects them to be immersed if they have not been before they partake of the sacrament of the communion. The flev. Dr. Jeffrey, past or of the church, heartily joined in the application, so that the step was not taken, as alleged, against to of the church, heartily joined in the application, so that the step was not taken, as alleged, against hig with Nor has be now any intention of resigning as pastor. He loves that church that h

A SUCCESSFUL PASTOR.

Dr. J. O. Peck has been pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, only a year; but in that brief period he has achieved a success which it would be hard to match. As the result of revival meetings last winter be received over three hundred persons on probation. On a recent Sunday he re ceived 227 of these probationers into full member-ship. Others will be received hereafter, and the doctor expects to save ninety-eight per cent of them. Some 380 members have been added to the church during the year. Of course this great success wa not obtained save by hard pastoral work. The not obtained save by hard pastoral work. The members were aroused and set to work, the classes were reorganized, absent members were hunted up and no persons were received on probation except those who gave evidence of being truly converted. The probationers were told publicly that they were expected to continue in the way they had chosen, and if they had any thought of drawing back they had better not take upon themselves the pledges required. If they should go back to the world after making such solemn promises a moral stigms would rest upon them. After being thus received they were con-

tinually looked after and instructed and encouraged, the theory of the pastor being that they were infants needing care and encouragement. The eminent success of Dr. Peck shows how the old probationary and class meeting machinery of Methodism, which has been growing rusty, used to be made to do such excellent work, and raises the question whether the two features of the Methodism of the present and tuture. There is talk in this section of putting Dr. Peck forward as a candidate for the episcopacy at the next General Conference. But this would be a bad change for the Church. An acceptable pastor is preferable to an unacceptable Bishop, and the Conference will probably so decide.

CHURCH FAIRS.

The fair of the Church of the Holy Name, now open in the hall on Ninety-sixth street and Tenth avence, will have some evidence of who is the favorite police captain in this city, to whom will be pre sented a pearl handled revolver. It can't be Captain Williams, for then a club would be the appropriate Williams, for then a club would be the appropriate weapon. The most popular physician will receive a gold-headed cane, and the most tender-hearted uncertaker—don't all speak at once—will receive a gold-mounted whip. The most successful altar boy will get a velocipede. All these things are to be voted for by the admirers of the respective candidates during the next two weeks.

The annual fair of the Baptist Home, of Brooklyn, will open in the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms on Tuesday and continue open until Saturday. The Home shelters and provides for some sixty or more aged and holpless members of Baptist churches in Brooklyn, and the lady managers have been preparing for this fair for some months. It is their main source of income every year.

DENOMINATIONAL NOTES.

Next year will be the jubilee year of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, the first class having been organized in 1830. Of those who formed that class nearly all have passed away. There are now 8,000 in the membership of the denomination in

The Albrights now number 19 conferences, 846 itinerant clergymen, 563 local preachers, 107,732 communicants, 1,422 congregations. Their church property is worth \$3,226,003. They own 401 parsonages. Their contributions to missionary objects amount to almost \$80,000. Their German organ, Evangelische Botschafter, enjoys a circulation of 13,000, and their German Sunday school paper

12,000. For many years the Primitive Methodists of England made slow progress, especially in London. But in 1864 the Conference gave its sanction to a Metro-politan Chapel Building Fund. They had then in London twenty-four chapels, which had cost £22,337, with hearers 4,580 and sittings for 7,160. They have now in London station seventy-two chapels, which have cost £88,874, with hearers 10,850 and sittings for 21,414, and a membership of 5,034. The member-ship in Leeds is 1,967, and they are supporting eight ministers. Their chapel and school property in Leeds is valued at £66,586. They provide nearly 13,000 sittings and have nearly 8,000 regular hearers The Methodist Church, South, report of their Mexican mission twelve native preachers, eight teachers and 268 members. Of their Brazil mission they report nineteen members, six of whom are Brazilian citizens and thirteen foreigners; these are

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Conference re ports 53 preschers, 94 societies, with 308 appointments, 43 church buildings, 109 local preschers, 5,536 members and 3,451 probationers, 133 Sunday schools and 6,549 scholars.

The whole number of Methodists in Louisville, Ky., in 1865 was 1,424. The number at the close of 1878 was 4,892. The net increase since 1865 is 243 per cent.

Ry., in 1800 was 1,224. The number at the close of 1878 was 4,892. The net increase since 1866 is 243 per cent.

EPISCOFALIAN.

The Episcopalians of Mount Pleasant, Manasquan, N. J., having received from Captain Arnold, of that place, a church site, they have raised \$600 toward the erection of a house of worship. They propose to increase this amount before next spring, and then to build and have their house ready for dedication before the influx of summer visitors takes place.

Two meetings will shortly be held in London by the Ritualists "to make collective demonstration of weight and volume against the attempt to alter the prayer book now publicly in preparation, and to declare that, regard being had to all the circumstances and conditions of the case, it is not expedient to make any such attempt at this time."

Rev. Francis Harrison, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., is supposed to be the candidate informally proposed by the High Church party as successor to the late Bishop Odenheimer. He enjoys a very favorable reputation as a talented divine and pulpit crator, having formerly served most acceptably as rector of Grace Church, Newark, in that diocess—Northern New Jersey. Dr. Suively, of Brooklyn, is also prominently named for office.

The Diocese of Norwich, England, though possessing more clergy and more churches than any other in the kingdom (one incumbent to every 600 of the population, and 224 curates besides), is yet one of the most backward. This is certainly a strange state of things, and one explanation which has been offered attributes it to the enormous proportion of private patronage in this particular diocesse. Thus, out of 359 livings, only 306 are in the hands of public bodies or individuals, while no less than 633 are under the control of private and irresponsible persons.

A place has at last been found for Bishop Tozer,

out or way strings, only see are in the inside of public bodies or individuals, while no less than 633 are under the control of private and irresponsible persons.

A place has at last been found for Bishop Tozar. Since his return from Africa several years ago he has, so to speak, "been lying around loose." He was in New York when the Conference of the Evangolical Alliance was held, and was so shocked to see the Dean of Canterbury and other Churchmen purticipating in a promiscuous communion that he notified at once "My Lord" Bishop Potter, of this city, and the Dean's ecclesiastical superior in England, of the awful offence. His grief was quite painful to see. William George Tozer goes to Jamaica as bishop. Prinservaniam.

The Observer editor knows a church in this city where pews were rented last year for \$13,000, and every cent of the whole sum was paid without defalcation or discount, except about \$25, which was delayed a few days, but was perfectly good. In these times of failures all around it is certainly remarkable, and very creditable to all parties concerned, showing a healthful state of things, gratifying to pastor and people.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Paterson, N. J., the Rev. James H. Clark, pastor, has recently paid off a debt of \$20,000. Messrs. R. L. &. Stuart, of this city, having agreed to pay a first mortgage of \$12,000.

It is wonderful to what an extent the custom of hiring ministers prevails at the West. For example, in the Presbytery of Mebraska City, out of nearly forty churches only two have settled pastors, and in the ontire State there are hardly more than half a dozen in the same situation. All the rest employ their ministers, as they do their hired hands, and consider that there is no more secredness in the one contract than in any of the others. The tie between pastor and people being thus slight and intornal, it is easily proken, and the result genurally is a perambulating ministry, having all the evits and none of the benefits of the Methodist timerancy.

The Presbyterian C

failure of its English bankers. It has also a debt of \$62,000 besides this.

The Greenock U. P. Presbytery have decided not to take any legal steps at present to obtain possession of the Gourouk Church now held by the adherents of the Rev. David Macrae, he having realened and gone to a charge in Dundee, Scottand. His deposition is not recognized by the civil courts.

The Rev. Father Bodish returned to Boston last week from a visit to the Catholic colonies in Minnesots.

The Rev. Father Bodhal returned to Boston Last week from a visit to the Catholic colonies in Minnesota.

A theological conference of the clergy of the archdicese of Boston will be held in the Catholral of that city November 18 and 19, and the annual requiem for decased bishops and priests will be celebrated at the same place November 5.

The congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor is an extensive order, and has now in various parts of the world more than 139 establishments.

Father O'Conner, S. J., late of St. Mary's Church, has taken the place of Father Guida, S. J., at the Church of the immaculate Conception, Boaton, the latter gentleman having been transferred to Denver, Colorado, in the province of Missouri.

Iowa will soon be divided into bishoprics, and will be known as the Eastern and Western dioceses. A new bishop will be stationed in Council Bluffs, and will be known as the Bishop of Council Bluffs, and will be known as the Bishop of Council Bluffs. The other, Bishop Honnessey, will be retained at Dubuque.

Bishop Rogers and the Catholies of Chatham, N. B., having suffered a severe blow last year by the destruction of the cathedral, college and episcopal residence, one of the clergymen of the diocese, Rev. Father Dowling, has been sent to the United States to appeal for assistance from the charitable. He is at present collecting in New York, with the permission of the Cardinal.

The Revs. Bernard Aling and Anthony Baumgariner, members of the Franciscan Order, ordained

mission of the Cardinal.
The Revs. Bernard Aling and Anthony Baumgariner, members of the Franciscan Order, ordained during the summer, have been sent as missionaries among the Indians in Michigan by Bishop Bergess.
They speak the Indian, German and English

The colored Baptists of Alabams have for the last year sustained a theological and normal school at Selms, with five teachers and 262 students, without incurring any debt, and paid \$1,000, besides what they had previously paid, on the purchase of grounds and buildings.

The Baptists of Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity lament their slow growth in that section. Though their denomination was the first to enter Alleghany county in 1773, when they organized a church at Peter's Creek, and in 1812 at Pittsburg, still other denominations have outrun them in the ecclesiastical rice.

denominations have outrus cal race.

There is a Freewill Baptist minister in the West who has field the pastorate of four churches the past year, has filled seven different appointments each month and has preached on an average five ser-

mone a Sabbath through the year, including the services held on Saturday afternoon and evening. To keep these appointments he has had to ride from two and a half to twenty-five miles every Saturday, and for his services has received less than \$100. He has a family of five besides himself to support, and gives his "fair days to manual labor and dull days and evenings to study."

The steady progress of the Baptist Sunday schools of Indians is due to the efficient labors of Rev. E. A. Russell, the Sunday school missionary of the American Baptist Publication Society. Beginning his work in that State in 1868, when the reported Reptist Sunday schools numbered only 185, with 23,000 scholars. He has been constantly cheered in his work, till he now counts 550 schools, with 5,500 teachers and 55,000 scholars.

When Rev. N. B. Randall became paster of the Jofferson Street Church, Providence, R. I., he found it weighed down by a debt of \$12,400. He has succeeded in securing in money and pledges about \$6,300 from the creditors of the church and the members.

A new congregation, composed of seceders from the congregation Adus Israel, in East Fifty-seventh street, has been formed and worships in the same street. It has called itself "Orach Chaim." The old congregation has elected the Rev. D. Cahn its min-

ister.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of San Francisco as slowly dying, it is and, of mental inantition. The treasurer of the "North American Redied Society for the Indigent Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine," recently transmitted to Sir Moses Monteflore a draft for £166 9s. 10d., being the donation of the society and of individuals.

The Nineteenth Street Synagogue of New York is the oldest in the United State. The

a draft for £166 is. 10d., being the denation of the society and of individuals.

The Nincteenth Stroet Synagogue of New York is the eldest in the United States. The Temple Emanuel, in Fifth avenue, will seat 2,750 people. It is never half full except on festival occasions.

Rev. Dr. Gothleil is editing a new Prayer Book, and the Jewish Reformer says there is less need of new Prayer Books than of people to use them.

Rev. M. Rosenberg has been unanimously elected minister of the Congregation Sons of Lysel, of Providence, R. I.

Rev. A. R. Levy, the recently elected minister of the Jewish congregation of Frie, Pa., has entered upon his duties. The Rev. Mr. Fluegel, who for many years past has officiated in Eric, received a call from the Jewish congregation in San Antonio. Texas, and departed for that place about a week ago.

MECELLANEOUS.

Rev. U. Myers, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church, Sunbury, Pa., has tendered his resignation, to take effect November 1, by reason of failing health. He has served this charge mine years and will hereafter labor at Fayette, N. Y.

The Germans of Woodhaven, Long Island, are about 51,200 subscribed. The building will cost about \$2,000; the land is a donation from the heirs of the Pitkin estate.

If all the books of every kind written against the Bible were sent to the bottom of the ocean the world

sbout \$2,000; the land is a consequence of the Pitkin estate.

If all the books of every kind written against the Bible were sent to the bottom of the ocean the world would lose nothing of any importance; but if the Bible and the books which it has inspired, and the books built upon it, explaining, advocating, symptomic and the books built upon it, explaining.

would lose nothing of any importance; but if the Bible and the books which it has inspired, and the books built upon it, explaining, advocating, sympathising with it, were destroyed, how great, how sad, how irreparable a loss it would be! They who believe in the Bible are endowed with a rejoicing hope, which is never confounded or put to shame. Is any such hope afforded by anything else in this world? To destroy the Bible is to destroy the only sure hope the world has ever had.

Father Chiniquy is making a great stir in Australia. The Roman Catholics, it is said, resort to riotous demonstrations to extinguish him, but he will not subside.

The churchsus knows no reason why a well educated woman should not be able to read New Testament Greek and patristic Latin as well as German and Franch. The difficulties are no greater, and the gains might be infinitely more precious.

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, of Hudson, N. Y., has accepted the call of Dr. Budington's Church, in Clinton avenue, Brocklyn, at a salary of \$6,000 a year. He is a relative of the Rev. Norman McLeod, and is little known in Congregational circles. He is a sound and attractive preacher. Dr. Budington's health does not improve.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE. ABRAHAM THE DISCOVERER—SERMON BY THE REV. DR. DE SOLA MENDES.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes gave yesterday the Rev. Dr. De sons menous gave yearer and third of an interesting series of sermons on Bible characters, at the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue—the "Gates of Prayer." He spoke first of Abraham as a discoverer, and said:— 'Men pay the highest honors to those whose talents perceive what is hidden to others. What title can be ouferred on him who discovered the truth of grestest importance to the universe, its government by one God? Speak not of the benefits to humanity of the discoveries of steam, electricity and the like; here is a discovery which underlies society in all ages, and like a giant grasps this world in one hand and futurity in the other. Other discoveries may be improved on, superseded; the truth of Monothism, amid the crashing of the creeds to-day, grows like a summer morning's dawn, clear, caim and beautiful."

grows like a summer morning's dawn, clear, calm and beautiful."

Dr. Mendes quoted as the best compendium of Abraham's mission Genesis xix., 18, which he thus translated:—"The nations of the earth shall be blessed in nim, because I have revealed myself unto him in order that he may command his children and his household to do charity and justice." "Abraham," he said, "discovered the absurdity of counties gods manufactured at will, and was inspired with the idea of one spiritual Deity, to be worshipped by works of love and justice. God inspired him with the true discoverer's spirit, which rests not until it procisims the new truth. Like many another reformer he had to leave his home circle, for men will not recognize merit! none they have seen born and reared among them. He had to go abroed to receive respectful attention; as the Medrash likens him to a balsam flask, the scent whereof men perceive only when it passes before

JEWISH MISSIONS IN NEW YORK WHAT THE EPISCOPALIANS ARE DOING TO CHRISTIANIZE JEWS-DECADENCE OF BELIGION

AMONG THE LATTER. It is known that the Episcopal Church in this city and discesse has a society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Its name and aim are identical with those of the venerable and very successful society of London, England, but it has neither the age nor the success that its British namesake can look back upon. It is not wholly unfruitful, however. It has ex ded its sphere of operations to other dioceses and cities where Israelites reside, and where it canno and or employ missionaries the local church clergy do what they can in its interest. It is supported mainly by collections in the churches on Good Fri-day, but according to the report issued a few days day, but according to the report issued a few days ago this source gives but a meagre help, the amount thus contributed during the last fiscal year being only \$3,867. With this small sum the society supported two missionaries here at the centre of its operations—Mr. Lerman, a layman, and the Rev. J. C. Fleischhacker, an ex-rabbi. It has also sustained a mission school, in which thirty-three boys and fifty girls were instructed; an industrial school and a Hebrew mission Sunday school, in which from thirty to fifty pupils are school, in which from thirty to fifty pupils are taught every week. Eight of those pupils received Christian baptism during the year, and several others are proparing for baptism and confirmation. The missionaries distributed upward of thirty thousand circuiture relating to their work among Jewish families. Mr. Leruan also exteended his musiconary labors over Brooklyn, Newark, the Lower Hudson and neighboring localities. During the year he visited: 1,100 Jews at their houses, held between soventy-five and one hundred missionary conversations in public places and thoroughfares, distributed a large number of Biblies, Testaments, prayer books and tracts, by sale or gift, and relates many interesting insidents of his labors. He had between forty and fifty inquirers under instruction, of whom fifteen (one formerly a rabbi) were baptized. The proselytes, we are told, have stood firm in their new latth amind many trials. The assistant missionary, laboring a part of the year, made 297 visits from house to house, circulated books and tracts, which generally found a ready acceptance, and sectured to assemblies of Jows with seemingly good results. The report mentions the sending of missionary publications to Jews in all parts of the United States, and records encouraging results of the United States, and records encouraging results of the United States, and records encouraging results of the United States, and records taught every week. Eight of those pupils received

to Jews in all parts of the United States, and records encouraging results of the labors of a missionary in Omaha, Neb.

DEGADENCE OF RELIGION AMONG JEWS.

The society has received encouraging reports from Minnesots. New Hampshire, West Virginis, Mississippi and Texas, as well as the northern part of this State, where local clergy have preached to Israelites and have gathered many Jewish children into Stinday schools, and secured the attendance, more or less regularly, of their parents on the ministry of the Gospel. The object of this class of missions—to bring the Jews as far as possible under the direct influence of the Church in her ordinary ministrations—has thus, partly at least, begun to demonstrate its practicability.

The report concludes by calling attention to the decadence of religion among the Jews, with the rapid progress of rationalizing principles and tendencies, and pleads the need of earnest missionary work among them. Whatever difficulties and prejudices may lie in the way "the Church cannot place herself in antagonism to the great final commission delivered to her by her Lord—to preach the Gospel to every creature. The reality of these missions in our day," it declares, "needs not to be attested in the presence of the four Jew is bishops who have adorned the Church, and have consecrated their lives to the foreign mission field." The work has been enlarged for the next ecclesiastical year. Those interested in this work may obtain all needed information about it from the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, No. 6 Cooper Union. The Episcopal Church has this field all to herself to cultivate, the other denominations working without organization through local churches and ministers. It remains to be seen whether the new methods now being adopted by rabbies and their congregations of instituting Sunday Jectures and circuit preaching will stop this decline and falling away and rebuild and establish Judaism on her ancient foundations.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

ELATIONS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND THE AMERICAN TRANSPER COMPANY-MR. BLANCHARD'S TES-

TIMONY-ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMITTEE The testimony introduced yesterday before the egislative Committee appointed to investigate the nanagement of railroads in this State, at the rooms was rather uninteresting, chiefly relating to minor details of contracts between the Eric and other companies. Mr. Blanchard was the witness for the eighth day and defended the course of the Eric Rail-way in relation to the matters talked of. He con-After the recess a number of documents werhanded in on both sides and the committee adourned subject to the call of the chair.
In March, 1875, witness said, the Standard Oil Com-

of its refined oil over the Erie road; Charles Pratt & Co. assumed control of all the crude oil business in Philadelphia for the Standard; the contract contin-ued till 1876; in the meantime the Standard discovered that the Empire Transportation Company, which was sillisted with the Fennsylvania Railroad, was not only transporting oil but building refineries in Philadelphis and buying and selling oil; on making that discovery the Standard withdraw its nts from the Pennsylvania road and sent was adjusted and the Standard Company again inipped by the Pennsylvania; during all this time the Eric or its agents neither bought, sold nor refined

the Eric or its agents neither bought, sold nor refined oil.

The American Transfer Company, witness continued, passing to another subject, was a party of the pipe-line pool; the company was the ally of the three trunk lines as against the tide-water pipe line; since the contest with the latter line last June the Eric made arrangements at not rates from the points where the pipe lines connected with the Eric or its branches; the Eric freight on oil from the Bradford district per car of eighty-five barrels was \$35.

Q. Why did the Pennsylvania Railroad charge \$1 90 per barrel to the Standard Oil Company and return \$1 10 to them? A. I don't know; we never did business on such torms.

The oil business, he continued, was the most profitable of Eric's seaboard traffic; but for the course taken by Eric this business would have been lost; Eric hast some local business, which did not come from the Standard Company; Eric was fighting the tide-water pipe line in order to secure for the port of New York and its railroads, at paying rates, the proportion of the business, formerly received: whether the Standard Company went up or everyed: whether the Standard Company went up or everyed: whether the Standard Company went up or

the port of New York and its railroads, at paying rates, the proportion of the business, formerly received; whether the Standard Company went up or down, or whether the tide-water pipe line went up or down, or whether the tide-water pipe line went up or down, was not involved in the case, provided this result could be obtained.

The chairman asked whether a proposal had not been made to compromise the fight, and witness replied that he had not heard of any.

PIPES AND RAILROADS.

Mr. Blanchard thought the railroad a better means of transportation for oil than the pipes on account of the latter being more subject to interference by people along the lines and on account of rust and leakage of the pipes, especially in the streams they passed through.

passed through.

"Zea," said Judge Shipman, "I had a bass that "Zea," said Judge Shipman, "I had a bass that was caught the other day near a refinery, and it was thoroughly imprognated with petroleum."

Chairman Hepbura—Do you want to put him in evidence, Judge?" (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said that the Eric Railroad could not consent to any other road or pipe line doing a refining business as long as it affected the Witness, continuing, said that the Eric Railroad could not consent to any other road or pipe line doing a refining business as long as it affected the rates of such road or line. Some statistics relating to the oil production were then submitted; the amount of crude oil produced last August was 1,89,052 barrels, an increase for the month over the corresponding period last year of 154,000 barrels; the average daily production was 60,000 barrels; up to the 1st of October the production for the year was 12,400,000 barrels, or an increase of 28 per cent over last year; the increase in the daily average was 4,985 barrels; stock in wells October L. 250,000 barrels; in tanks, 7,140,000 barrels; number of producing wells, 10,585; increase for the month, 117 new wells; at the same time last year there were 9,884 wells, or an increase of 701 or 11 per cent for the year; on August 31 there were 288 wells being duiled, or 40 per cent more than last year; number of wells completed in August, 44; number of "dry holes," 11; daily sverage production of the new wells, 22 4-10 barrels per well; total daily production of the whole oil region, 60,292 barrels, of which the Bradford district produced 46,649, or 73 3-10 per cent. This closed Mr. Blanchard's testimony. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, on behalf of the New York Central Railroad, said it had been so exhaustive on every point connected with railroad management that they would put no witnesses on the stand, but

chaincey m. Lopew, on behalf of the New York Con-tral Railroad, said it had been so exhaustive on every point connected with railroad managament that they would put no witnesses on the stand, but would accept Mr. Blanchard's testimony as a de-fence for themselves. The usual recess of the com-mittee was then taken.

After the recess Mr. Depew submitted to the com-mittee saveral documents pertaining to general

mittee was then taken.

After the recess Mr. Depew submitted to the committee several documents pertaining to general traffic and other matters connected with the New York Central Railroad, while ex_Judge Shipman, for Eric, put in the records of the McHenry trial and other documents. The chairman then said that sufficient time would be allowed counsel for summing up in defence of their respective railroad. The committee then adjourned.

HARRY MONTAGUE'S ESTATE. BALANCE OF ABOUT A THOUSAND DOLLARS B. MAINING FOR HIS SISTER -THE EXECUTOR'S

STATEMENT.

Mr. Arthur L. Sewell, in his capacity of execu vorite actor, whose death is so well remember made his report to the Surrogate, showing the exact condition of the estate on the final settling. It is a brief document and shows but a small balance to the andsome an income. The total amount of money \$3.271 38, of which \$1,237 77 was paid over by Henry French & Son in two payments on contracts exist-ing at the time of Montague's death. The sale of the personal effects by auction realized \$1,148 97. His fur cost was sold for \$50. One hundred dollars was received from E. M. Holland. There was on deposit in the Bank of the Metropolis \$647 21 at the time of his death, and the balance consists of \$87 43 interest received from the Union Trust Company. In addition assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but what this will amount to in the settlement of the estate is not assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but what this will amount to in the settlement of the estate is not known. Out of the moneys received the executor has paid a number of bills amounting to \$674 22. These bills are as follows:—To A. A. & W. Senior, undertakers, \$308 50, less \$100 deducted, \$208 50, undertakers, \$308 50, less \$100 deducted, \$208 50; to Miss McKibben, on account, \$100; to Miss Sammis, in full, \$10; Surroyate's fees, \$101 20; attorney's fees and expenses for procurring discharge as collector, \$129 62; C. G. Gunther, for storage, \$13 50; advertising in Naw Your Harall, \$60, and British Consul's fees for certificate, \$5. Out of the balance of \$3,897 18 remaining, which is on deposit in the Union Trust Company to the order of the executor, there are still \$1,250 01 to be paid on claims duly presented and aworn to as required by law. They are as follows:—Dr. Sims, of San Francisco, \$45; Dr. O'Foots, of San Francisco, \$150; L. M. Shorey, \$16 95; Dr. Bradley, \$210; Kom & Curria, \$40 95; the Sam, \$6 40; H. W. Atwood, \$30 65; George Latham, \$183; J. C. Rappleyes, \$10; C. G. Gunther's Sons, \$6; Ryerson & Brown, \$6 50; Miss McGibbon, \$250; A. Hock & Co., \$45; Charles Moyer, \$6 40; Caswell, Massey & Co., \$17 10; F. O'Neill, \$800; John Patterson, \$39 30; Dr. Whitney, of San Francisco, \$25; Hunt & Dunlap, \$11 20; A. Gould, sixy-six cents; Dr. Huribert, of Stamford, \$16; A. J. Dam & Son, \$10; New York Times, \$2; Evening Teleprons, \$140; F. F. O'Reill, \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of these claims, is \$1,441 15. A check for the amount of the end of the creditor and is in the hands of Mr. John L. Logan, Mr. Sewell's attorney, who has been instructed to pay the claims at once. The only expone penses remaining to be deducted are the attorney's fees and expenses and the Surrogate's fees on the final accounting. The balance then remaining will be sent by the executor to the sister of Mr. Montague, now living in England, who has already received the insurance on the life of her brother, which amounted to £1,000.

THE DANGEROUS PAVEMENT.

The manager of the Neuchatel Asphalte Company (limited), of London, said to a reporter of the Hanals yesterday that the statements made in the Hanals as to the slipperiness of the pavement in front of the Hotel Brunswick were, in his opinion, conside exaggerated. He said that when either perfectly dr or thoroughly wet the asphalt was not more slip pery than granite and that in foggy or frosty weather slipperiness could be obviated by sprinkling sand upon the pavement. Were there a greater length of the pavement, he added, horses would get accustomed to it and would not slip, and the pavement would be cleaner, the dirt on it being at present brought on from the granite on either side.

The pavement is, he said, the same as that laid in Parls and London for thirty and ten years respectively. It was laid with two inches of pure compressed Val de Travers asphalt on a Portland coment concrete toundation seven inches thick. In respect to durability, no selessness and cleanliness he claims it has been proved superior to any other pavement. The part of the carriageway of Threadneedle street, London, laid with compressed Val de Travers asphalt in May, 1809, which is precisely the same as that now in front of the Brunswick, is reported, he says, by Colonel William Haywood, the engineer of the city of London, to be now in good condition. pery than granite and that in foggy or frosty weath